1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33)1936 SR9 Carib SR9

481 tion of the line of march, and it is not infrequent for a trail to be carried for several hundred yards from one fallen log to another (Plate 26, *a*). Shallow streams are usually waded, but deeper streams and the river are more often crossed on logs which have fallen across the water.

482 Loads are generally carried in the walishas, or carrying baskets, which have been described in our chapter on basketry. The hammock and a few cakes of cassava bread are tucked into a corner of the walisha, and armed with his cutlass and bow or gun a man is ready for a journey of almost any length with a good load on his back. A party must of course always travel single file, and the eyes must be kept on the ground, in order to watch the footing and to beware of snakes and dangerous insects. If a snake is met on the trail, and this is a frequent occurrence since the reptiles apparently enjoy sunning themselves in the spots of sunlight, which are more often found on the trail, one cuts a long stick, and with it throws the snake into the bush without killing it. It is considered dangerous to slash the snake's head off with the cutlass, because, it is said, the severed head frequently flies off and fastens its jaws into an arm or a leg with unhappy results.

484 [825]

[562] A man going on a long journey usually prefers to take his wife and children with him. In such a case each one of the travelers, except children in arms, carries a load. I, however, saw no cases of the celebrated Indian custom which decrees that the wife shall carry all the load while the husband stalks majestically, unhampered, in the van.

[825] The Indians are admirable trackers, both of animals and humans. On many occasions I have verified the uncanny ability of the natives to ascertain from footprints, which to me were hardly visible, the species of animal which had passed by, and often the individual human beings. The Indians make a close study of people's feet, and can often tell by examining the foot prints who has passed over a trail.

501 824 **Water Transport.** Two types of craft are used in water transport, the korial and the woodskin. The korial (Carib, koriara) is a dugout canoe, the hull of which is made from a single log of wood. Konta wood (known to creoles also as counter and silverbelly) and sorodani are considered the best materials for making a korial, as they do not sink and are not so soft that they are easily

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sprees children smoke whatever tobacco they can beg from their elders and drink all that they can. One not infrequently sees suckling babies given cassiri by their mothers. Alcohol and tobacco, to the Carib mind, like food and drink, are to be enjoyed by all human beings, although in largest measure by adults in their prime because these latter control the supply.

A wife is theoretically at the orders of her husband. It is supposedly the man who makes the decisions affecting the family. As in most societies, however, the respective influences of the mates upon family policy vary with personalities and circumstances. Matrilocal residence during the first part of married life restrains many a young husband's temper and doubtless trains husbands to assume a more tolerant attitude than they would if outside the wife's village. For a wife who has been mistreated appeals to her relatives, and, if they agree with her, the matter is taken up by them with the husband. If he persists in mistreating her, her kinsmen will eject him from the village. Although matters are sometimes composed between the mates, such a forcible ejection usually is equivalent to divorce. On the other hand, a wife who is habitually lazy and recognized as such by the community may be beaten with impunity by her husband. Actually the women, generally speaking, exert a good deal of influence upon their husbands. A man usually consults with his wife about such matters as taking a trip, building a house, working for outsiders, acquiring trade goods. As has been described, when a man leaves his wife at home while he goes on a journey, he tells her on what day he will return, a date which is recorded by a knotted string which he gives to her. Each day he is gone she unties one of the knots, and if he is not home on the day the string is finally knotless, or at most a few days thereafter, his absence is said to be grounds for divorce. A woman in this case returns to her father's house and becomes available for another marriage. Consequently, men are meticulous about keeping their engagements at home.

Aside from the two grounds of divorce already mentioned there is parting of company by mutual consent. Although no rule is in force, in the cases which I investigated the male children stayed with their father, and the female children with the mother. A plant called wamba may be used as a charm to prevent desertion. It is rubbed on any article belonging to the other mate. When